BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF EUROPE .- No. 3. BY T. JEFFERSON SMITH.

The first thing that strikes one on landing at Genev. or at least what first attracted my attention, was the lake emptying its waters into the Mediterranean by the river This river is as blue as indigo, the natural appearance of the water; but in a glass is as limpid as any spring water; it gushes forth from the lake with boiling fury. It is truly a beautiful sight to behold it, as it is here quite wide and deep. Geneva contains about 40,000 inhabitants, of which the Protestants number about 22,000, the balance are Catholics. There is much feeling of strife here existing between the two religions. Geneva is funed as the city of Protestantism, the city where the great fathers of the dissenters first commenced their labors, and must naturally be a hot-bed of religious intolerance on both sides. I saw but little in Geneva particularly to interest me as a city, excepting some jewelry, in the man-

ufacture of which this city excels, The church of St. Pierre contains several monuments clebrated references, and the canopy over the pulpit is the same under which Calvin preached his first sermons of reformation. The public library was founded by Calvin. Here are to be seen the manuscript letters of Cal-vin one addressed to Lady Jane Grey while a prisoner in the Tower—forty-four volumes of his manuscript ser-mons—many letters addressed to him—volumes of letters of Theodore Bezar—a manuscript of the "noble Lee on"—a vast work of the ancient Waldenses—discourse of St. Augustine-letters of St. Vincent de Paul, of Rous sear, &c. The Emperor Paul, in speaking of the dis-putes in Geneva, compared them to a tempest in a tumbler of water. In this town was formed the nucleus of a faith that has spread itself far wide, and made such extensive inroads upon the Catholic religion. It was here were lighted those fires whose flames spread with wild rapidity over the island of Great Britain, through Germany, Switzerland, pertions of France and of North America, and which drew portions of Prince and of vigorously issued from the Vatican against all heretics and vigorously issued from the Vatican against all heretics and vigorously issued from the Vatican against all heretics.
Here, too, were the bloody proscriptions which marked the struggles of Rome to maintain, and of the Protestants to break down, her power and her faith. It was here too, that John Calvin, passing through the town a fugi tive from Italy, was induced to remain by Farel to assist him in promulgating the doctrines of the reformers. Cal-vin soon obtained supreme power over the inhabitants of the city, and ruled it with iron despotism. This mild reformer, as he is often called, became the president of the consistory. "This council assumed an authority (says a Protestant writer) far more despotic than that of the bishops; it exercised the power of an inquisition to examine into men's private lives, and into the affairs of families of whatever pank." It was also in this town that this same "mild and gentle reformer" condemned his brother reformer, Servetus, to be burned at the stake, because he held doctrines—which, however, he did not disseminate—different from those maintained by Calvin. What greatly enhanced this bloody act of tyanny was the fact that Servetus was not an inhabitar of Geneva, and therefore not amenable to its laws John Knox, driven from Scotland by the persecution of the court of Queen Mary, sought refuge in this city, and here, promulgating with zeal and true eloquence his docwas born here. He was the son of a watchmaker, and it was in this, his native city, his book, Emilie, was ordered by the hangman, and a warrant was issued for his arrest The people of Geneva appear to be very industrious; the place has a clean and neat appearance, and crime is not

to a very great extent, known here. Thieving is very rare. Intending, now, to cross the Alps by the Sim-plen for Milan, we found the best way was to parially retrace our steps, and go up the Lake Geneva by steamer to Villeneuve, a voyage of but a fe-hours. You pass in sight of "Campagne Diodatte," short distance from Geneva; it was the residence of Byron in 1816, where he wrote "Manfred," and the third canto of "Childe Harold." We stopped at Vevay, cele brated by the writings of Rousseau. Speaking of it in his Confessions, he says: "J'allai h Vevay, loger a la clef, et pendant deux jours que j'y restai sans voir personne, je pris pour cette ville un amour qui m'a suivi dans tous mes voyages, et que m'y a fait établir enfin les héros de mon roman—Je dirai volontiers à ceux qui ont du gout et qui sont sensibles. Allez à Vevay, visitez le nature n'a pas fait ce beau pays pour une Julie pour une Claire, et pour un Saint Preux; mais ne les y cherches The cultivation of the vineyards is carried on it Vevay with much care and to a great extent. After leaving Vevay you come to the small town of Montreal, and about two miles further on in the lake, near the shore, stands the celebrated prison of Chillon.

"Chillon, thy prison, is a holy place,
And thy sad floor an altar; for 't was trod
Until his very steps have left a trace,
Worn, as if the cold payement were sod,
By Bonnevard; may none those marks efface!

Poer Bonnevard, of whom Byron thus speaks, confined in this prison, in one of its deepest dungeons for six years; he was chained to one of the pillars, and the pillar and the ring to which he was attached still re main; and the stone floor, as far as his chain would al low him to walk, is marked by his footprints in pacing to and fro. He was the prior of St. Victor, and was r leased by the Bernese, who besieged and conquered the prison fortress. Across one of its vaults remains a beam to which the condemned were formerly hanged. On on of the pillars of this prison may be seen the name of Byron, inscribed there by himself. "It is in this castle Rousseau has fixed the catastrophe of his 'Heloise,' in the rescue of her children by Julie from the water; the shock of which, and the illness produced by the immer sion, is the cause of her death." At Villeneuve we lef Lake Geneva in a diligence and took a southerly direction by Bex to Maurice; passing through Maurice, we directed our course to Martigny to rest for the night, and prepare to mount the Alps the next day. A short distance out of Mau rice you pass the "Abbey," being the oldest Christian foun dation to be seen in these mountains; its ancient spire still remains, and is upward of 1,300 years old, being built in the fifth century. It was endowed by Sigismond, King of Burgundy, in honor of St. Maurice. Its treasury "con tains a vase of Saracenic workmanship, presented by Charlemagne; a chalice given by Queen Bertha of Bur gundy, and several other ancient relics. At Martigny e remained all night, and next morning hired a private carriage to make our way to Briegg, situated at the for of the Alps. Here, taking fresh horses, we commenced ascending the mountain in a slow walk. The road is perfectly smooth, and could not be better built. Its con struction is thus described in our hand-book: "Th construction of the route over the Simplen was de cided upon by Napoleon immediately after the bat tle of Morengo, while his recollection of his own difficult passage of the Alps by the great Saint Bernard at that time one of the earliest Alpine passes) was fresh in his memory. The plans and surveys by which the direction of the road was determined were made by M. Ceard, and a large portion of the work was executed under the superintendence of that able engineer. It was commenced on the Italian side in 1800, and on the Swiss side in 1801. It took six years to complete it, though it was barely passable in 1805, and more than 30,000 men were employed upon it at one time. To give an idea of the colossal nature of the undertaking, it may be mentioned that the number of bridges, great and small, constructed for the passage of the road between Brieg and Sesto amounts to 611, in addition to the far more vast and costly constructions, such as terraces of cut out of the living rock, or built of solid stone, and of incuty houses of refuge to shelter travellers. Its breadth throughout is twenty-five foot, in some places thirty feet, and the slope nowhere exceeds six inches in six and To use the eloquent words of James Macintosh, "The Simplon may be safely said to be the most wonderful of useful works, because our canals and docks

surpass it in utility, science, and magnitude, but they have no grandeur to the eye. Its peculiar character is be the greatest of all those monuments that at once dazele the imagination by their splendor, and are subservient to general convenience. It is said that the cost of the road averaged about \$25,000 a mile. The object of Napoleon in its formation is well marked by the question which, on two different occasions, he first asked of the engineer sent to him to report progress, 'Le canon amand pourns-t-il passer Simplen?' I shall quote quand pourra-t-il passer Simplon?" I shall quote still further from Murray, skipping from place to place, because his description is far better than any I can give, and to the untravelled reader cannot fail of being interesting: "The ascent of the Simplon begins at once from the post-house in Breigg. It approaches the gorge of the Saltine, skirting the verge of a precipice, at the bot-tom of which the torrent is seen at a vast depth, forcing its way among black and bristling slate rocks, which seem still shattered by the convulsion which first gave passag to its waters. It is a scene of grandeur almost of terror; at the upper end of the ravine, high above his head, the traveller may discern mountains of ice and snow, called glaciers, under which the road is carried." After passing the third refuge, you come to the gallery of Schalbet, 95 feet nit, should the sky be clear, the traveller's attention will be rivetted by the glorious view of the Bernese Alps. The glittering white peaks of the Breithorn, Aletsch, 'Horner, and Viescher-Horner' are magnificent objects in this scene, while below them two strips are visible of the glaciers of Aletsch, one of the most extensive in the Alps." The fifth refuge is thus described by Johnson: "Here picture of desolation surrounds the traveller. The a picture of desolation surrounds the traveller. The pine has no longer the scanty pittance of soil which it requires for nourishment; the hardy but beautiful Alpine flower ceases to embellish this sterile solitude, and the eye wanders over snow and glaciers, fractured rock, and roaring cataract, relieved only by that stupendous monu-ment of human labor, the road itself, winding along the edges of the precipice, penetrating the primeval gran-ite, striding over the furious torrent, and burrowing through dark and dripping grottoes beneath accum lated masses of ice and snow." "The portion of the road," continues Murray, "between the fifth refuge and the summit is the most dangerous of all at the season when the avalanches fall and tourmentes arise; the head of the gorge, a wild recess in the flanks of the Monte Leon, is filled up with glaciers, beneath which, along the edge of a yawning abyss, the road is necessarily conducted." Near here are constructed the "glaciers galleries, party excavated, partly built of (stone) masonry." an ingenious contrivance of the engineer they serve in place of bridges and aqueducts at the same time, the torrents being conducted over and beneath them; and be-neath the traveller is surprised to find his carriage driven in perfect safety under a considerable water-fall. In the spring the avalanches slide over their roofs." At the sixth refuge you come to a hospice similar in all respects and forming a branch of the one on Mount St. Bernard. It was founded by Bonaparte; it is a large building of stone, three stories high, and contains about 30 beds for travellers who may be caught on the mountain and need refuge. They also keep the Saint Bernard dogs. We rode up to it, and were met and welcomed by the venerable monk, Father Barras, who resided 25 years at the hospice, on St. Bernard. The renerable father provided us with wine and other refreshments, presented us with a couple of rosaries, and showed us over the establishment. Its neatness and cleanness re-minded me of the houses of worship of the Shaking Quakers. He also showed us the noble dogs which are some times used to hunt travellers lost in the avalanches of snow or benighted on the gloomy road. A short ride from thence brought us to a small dirty, miserable, ill-kept inn at Simplon, on the summit, where, night overtaking us, we were forced to remain, and the rain, all the while pouring down in torrents, threatened to make our road very dangerous on the morrow.

\*Since the above was written, in consequence of the completion of a milrout through the Alps, this establishment, not being longer needed ma been broken up.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, May 2, 1857. A famous abolition preacher in our midst met with the most beautiful slave had been purchased the other day by a "southern gentleman" and carried to the sunny South. The slave was represented to be an exquisit creature—white almost as any woman, with limbs deli-cately moulded, and rounded in a manner that would throw a sculptor into cestasies; her whole appearance was fascinating in a high degree; and it was told the reverend gentleman that this beautiful creature, with a form so delicate that she would adorn any parlor in the land, was put up at auction, knocked down to the price of \$9,000, with chains on her hands and wrists.

The preacher took fire at the suggestion; his whole soul was filled with indignation; he ascended his pulpit; he made an appeal to his people on the atrocious nature of the slave traffic, and intimated pretty broadly for what purpose so beautiful a girl was purcha nous price. It was intimated that the preacher felt omewhat disconcerted when he learned that the pretty reature was the marble Greek Slave, so famous on both ides of the Atlantic. Many people considered that both

The course the black republicans have taken to meet the controversy on the new police bill is worthy of their cause. To get an injunction against the city treasurer, that he would not be able to pay over the \$10,000 voted by the common council to pay the expenses of the suits to test the constitutionality of the new laws, these patriots have gone out of the city and over to Brooklyn to black-republican judge, and he has issued against the city of New York an injunction, and in both cases now fore our courts these men have passed by the judges of ong standing have called in the aid of Davies and Posbody, both black republicans, both candidates for re-election next antumn, and both of them expecting to make capital out of this affair, to be used at the ballot-box. But the whole thing is in perfect keeping with the act it-

Judge Russel, the city judge, has taken a step that will test soon the constitutionality of the controverted law. He is one of the old commission by virtue of his office. He is not now a commissioner if the new law is valid. A suit has been commenced against him by consent, on behalf of the people, by the attorney general to test the question of the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the new law, which has displaced him. Judge Roosevelt has decided the question in the first step. It is now appealed to the general term, and will be heard next eck. It will then be heard at the court of appeals. The democrats are quite anxious to send the cause up at once. The black republicans are not; and so angry were they at the prospect, that at the hearing before Judge Rooselvelt Curtis Noyes, Field, Evarts, and other counsel for the bogus commissioners, took their hats and walked out of the court-room, after a speech from Mr. Noyes, just as Mr. O'Connor was getting up to reply. Mr. Dudley D. Field's argument against the ability of New York to choose her own rulers was not quite so efficient as the original. Lord North argued the question with more ability during the war of the revolution; and as the people did not sustain the reasoning of Lord North, that America could be better governed in England than in America, we think the people will now decide that Al-hany is not so good a place to elect rulers for this city as the ballot-boxes in our wards.

Miss Laura Keene has her benefit to-night. It is raining as it has seldom done since the deluge, and the at

endance must be slim.
On the 12th anniversaries begin. They will be held in all sorts of places. The slavery discussion will take place in the Tract Society at Dr. Hutton's church. The abolitionists call for attendance, and the decision of the society on that matter will indicate its life or death. the society yield to the abolition clamor, it is ended as a MANHATTAN.

The Ohlo river rose twenty feet on the 4th Instant.

THE DEMOCRACY OF THE NORTH.

The Baltimore Republican, noticing the "subsidence of abolitionism in the North," as manifested in the recent local elections of some of the States, and the general elec-tion in Connecticut, where the democracy made a gain of ten thousand votes since November, indulges in some sensible and eloquent remarks. If, east that paper, there are any democrats who have deprecated that rigid constitutional policy which seemed, for the moment of popular de-lusion, to strengthen the hands of fanaticism—if there are those who, from that timidity which betrays like treason, artened the strong of faith, and spread dismay in the ranks of nominal adherents—if any, from an ulterior hope and design of disunion, heightened the portents of peril to resentment—all such must stand abashed, rebuked, and condemned before the auspicious signs of popular reaction, resulting from the compact strength and defiant front of the ever true and tried democracy of the North.

For a quarter of a century of anti-slavery agitation they they have been borne down by delusions, the "sober sec thought has proved never wrong, and always effici ent.' Hostility to the institution of slavery has been the basis of that crusade which they have so sternly and firmly re-sisted. The forms of attacks have been, from the first, hostility to slavery in the District of Columbia, to the ren dition of fugitive slaves, to the annexation of slave terri-tory, to the admission into the Union of slave States, to the extension of slavery into the Territories: these, one and all, have been, from the beginning, the effective grounds of assaults upon the democratic party. As compared with these, in so far as popular effect was concerned, the issues of tariff, bank, sub-treasury, and internal im-provements were as nothing. Indeed, unscrupulous parisanship attributed the policy of the democratic party in these respects to an alleged servile devotion to the institu tions and interests of the slave States

These facts are known to men of intelligence every where; but to northern democrats, who have so long fought the battles of the South, not from hope of reward but from principle—from loyal fealty to the common bond words. They are attested by the weight of blows given and received in scores of severe struggles with fanaticism As it has been, so it will be until every imaginable issue that can be tendered by sectionalism shall have been boldly met and strongly overcome by the common sense and

sound judgment of the people.

Even at the moment of highest and wildest passion in the past year, we abated not heart nor hope of a returning ebb in public sentiment; nor since then have we feared that the revolution of common sense would go backward. The spring elections in the North have most signally esablished the justness of our confidence.

Everywhere black republicanism, though leagued for the most part with that other form of error and wrong—know-nothingism—has been forced to yield before the serried front of the army of the constitution and the Union. Its power has been so broken in one sovereign State as to give assurance at another issue of battle of it overwhelming overthrow. "It was the North Church, in New Haven, Connecticut, that was opened to the effort of providing Sharpe's rifles for Kansas, and, amid great excitement, with Henry Ward Beecher for auctioneer, some hundred or two of rifles were subscribed for; there the bells were tolled on the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill; there one of the old clergymen of the city expressed his readiness to put on his epaulets and march to the scene of war and fight it out; and there all the Wilsons, Wendell Phillipses, Garrisons, and Burlingames wasted their oratory for weeks and months past. But the lawabiding people have chosen to follow the steady and safe lights of the constitution, and leave the new-fangled wreck lanterns to those who choose to follow their dan-

Thus has the grave decision of the august tribunal of las esort been vindicated. Fanaticism in its mad fury has ssayed to strike down our honored and revered Chief ustice, but its missiles have fallen broken and harmles at his feet. Another effect of this great and heart-joyou triumph is its vindication of the ever true and fearless Toucey, and its endorsement of that act of Mr. Buchanar which raised hin to an exalted position in his councils and

From the Louisville Democrat.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE It is well known that the senate of Indiana adjourned without passing the necessary appropriation bills. The history of the doings of that body is given in the address of Governor Willard, which we publish this morning. The majority of the senate were black republicans, and they exposed themselves in black colors. Party, and nothing else, was in all their thoughts, from the time they met until they adjourned, as will be seen by the de tails given. Who is responsible for leaving the State without revenue laws? That is the question. They have the impudence to charge that the democracy did it. The public will be slow to hold a minority accountable for the about this case? The bills were all passed by the house and ready for final action by the senate on the last day of the session. The house was democratic, and did its duty. On the last evening of the senate all candid men will admit that indispensable business ought to be de spatched first; bills necessary to support the insti-tutions of the State should be first attended to. But there were two cases of contested seals to be acted on. It is evident that action was of no consequence the last hours of the session had come.

The two members had participated in all the work, and the settlement of their claims was a matter of no practical moment, except for mere party triumph or par ty revenge. Well, the minority insisted upon taking up the appropriation bills and passing them; the majority insisted on taking up the contested cases, so that they could oust another democrat from his seat. Here was the struggle, and in that struggle the time was all consumed. Were not the democrats right in their object? It is impudently alleged that the democrats ought to have yielded, and allowed the majority to take up and pass what they pleased, without opposition. The minority have a right to examine, discuss, and oppose by all legitimate means what they deem wrong. They would not properly represent their constituents if they did not insist upon such a right. The time was short. Differences might exist on the appropriation bills that would consume every moment of it; and how did the minority know that, after spending the time to oust a democra from his seat, the majority would take up the appropriation bills? It is too plain where the guilt rests to deceive anybody. The majority took up the specific appropriation bill, that provided for their own employees, and passed it. They could do that. But until they could get their revenge by ousting a democrat, they would not egislate for the State

Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, and several other English naval officers, have issued a circular to masters of British or American ships, on behalf of Lady Franklin, offering a reward of £450 to such persons as shall discover the position of the ships Erebus and Terror, of Sir John Franklin's expedition, or ascertain the fate of any one of the hundred and thirty-five individuals belonging to them yet unaccounted for. Also, £50 for the first indubitable proof as to which of her Majesty's missing or abandoned ships—whether those of Sir John Franklin or Sir Edward Belcher—the reported information in possession of the Esquimaux, concerning abandoned English vessels, relates. A thorough investigation of the matter is earnestly recommended to captains of whaling vessels. Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, and several other

The Bristol (Va.) News states that the subscribers to the stock of the Virginia and Kentucky railroad met at Abingdon on Saturday last, and fully organized the company. Gov. J. B. Floyd was elected president, and Archimedes Davis, Issate B. Dunn, Thomas L. Preston, W.m. Y. C. White; and B. Johnson, esqrs., of Washington county, Virginia, and Wm. Smith, esq., of New York, directors. The contract for building the road has been given to Messra. A. H. Dort & Co.; and, if the action of the stockholders is approved by the board of public works, the work will be commenced at once.

The Memphis (Tenn.) Bulletin of May lat says: "From the best estimates we could make last night, there are, this morning, not less than from 10,000 to 15,000 visiters in our city. Memphis is distended to most aldermanic proportions; but in the scope of her heart there is still room and to spare. The number of strangers will be still further increased to day by thousands, from the railroads, the river, and the surrounding country; and we may safely calculate, if we have fair weather, and not a continuation of the drenching rain which fell all day yesterday, that the celebration will be attended by not less than 25,000 persons. Is not this a pressage, a foreshadowing.

ed to our permanent population, through the influence of our railroads?"

The Philadelphia Ledger states that Rev. Dr. Hawks, a learned and eloquent scholar, has recently been delivering a series of lectures, intended to show that this continent was peopled by successive migrations from the Old World at different eracs and by different races—first, from the shores of the Mediterranean, which was the earliest seat of commercial enterprise, and the people from which have left their record upon the vast ruins of Yucatan; next, from China and Japan to Mexico, Central and South America; and next, from northern Asia, from which the American tribes of Indians came. These theories are sustained by remarkable analogies between the languages prevailing in different parts of the eastern continent with those to be found on this continent.

The following members of the southern press are at present in Memphis attending the railroad jubilee: Mr. Figures, of the Huntsville Advocate; Mr. Withington, of the Savannah Morning News; Mr. Sims, of the Savannah Republican; Mr. Gallaway, of the Aberdeen Sunny South; Mr. Heart, of the Charleston Mercury; Mr. Scott, of the Arkansas Traveller; Major Parham, of the Chattanooga Gazette; Mr. S. King, of the Charleston Courier; Mr. Bilbo, late of the Nashville Gazette; Dr. A. L. Sanders, of the Paducah Progress; and Mr. Gammaway, of the Brownsville Journal.

It is said that many fish have been killed lately in the Savanna form.

It is said that many fish have been killed lately in the It is said that many fish have been killed lately in the Scioto river, near Chillicothe, Ohio, by the drainage from the whiskey distilleries. This did not formerly occur, and there is nothing in the grain that should prove fatal to the fish. It is no doubt the effect of strychnine, recently introduced into the manufacture of whiskey. By the use of a certain quantity of this poison, mixed with tobacco piuce, every bushel of grain is made to produce five gallons of whiskey, while with an honest distillation the product is one half that amount.

is one half that amount.

The Medina (New York) Tribune says that an outrageous fraud was practised upon an old lady in that place not long since. A wealthy relative purchased of her an acre of land, for which, instead of drawing a deed, he drew up an instrument which covered the whole of her estate, some sixty acres of land, worth about \$9,000. Fortunately the fraud was discovered, and the property rescued from the hands of the villain.

Two peddlers travelling in Centre county, Pennsylva recently hit upon an ingenious expedient to raise the wind. One of them travelled in advance from house to house, asserting that the Lock Haven Bank had suspended payment, and refusing to receive its notes in payment for the goods he sold. The next day his accomplice came along, confirming the report, but receiving the notes in payment for goods, alleging that he was indebted to the lank.

The Detroit Free Press says that in the United States circuit court, at Chicago, on Monday of last week, the case of Morgan vs. the Peoria and Oquaka Railroad Company of alorgan vs. the reoria and Oquaka Raincoad Company was decided by a verdict for the plaintiff for \$47,430. R. P. Morgan was a contractor for the building of fifty-one miles of the road east from Peoria. Some disagreement occurred, and the contract was broken by the company, who gave the work to other parties. Suit was brought for \$100,000. A motion for a new trial is to be argued.

It is stated that Professor Secchi, director of the Astronomical Observatory at Rome, has succeeded, after a long

nomical Observatory at Rome, has succeeded, after a long series of observations made by means of the fine telescope at his command, in producing a remarkable drawing of the lunar mountain, Corperieus. The drawing is on a scale of ten geographical miles to an inch, and all the objects are laid down by triangulation.

A wealthy merchant of Michigan avenue, Chicago, was holding a brilliant party in his parlors on Saturday evening, and dancing was kept up until 12 o'clock, or thereabouts, when the festivities were suddenly interrupted by a policeman, who proclaimed in stentorian tones that the revellers must clear out and go home. Remonstrance was in vain: the officer was firm, and the beaux and belies had to be off.

On the morning of the 10th ultimo, in Putnam count On the morning of the 10th ultimo, in Putnam county, Indiana, Mrs. Martha Ann Mullinix, wife of Greenbury O. Mullinix, was found at her own house, in the last agonies of death, her skull being broken in three places. She was a lovely young woman, and had been married only three or four weeks. Her husband is charged with the murder, and is now in the Putnam county jail await ng his trial in the circuit court.

A. Armstrong, of Mill Creek Hundred, Delaware, purchased 209 acres of land in Spottsylvania county, Vir-ginia, for about \$15 per acre. Dr. Heston, of the same place, has also purchased 127½ acres in Spottsylvania county for \$2,400.

The Norfolk Argus states that the ship Star of Empire of Boston, Captain Thayer, seventy-eight days from Cal-lao, with guano, bound to Hampton Roads, for orders, went as lore on Thursday morning at 3 o'clock, near Jas-Baum's, 25 miles below Currituck inlet. The Southern Railroad Association, composed of all

the presidents and superintendents of the southern rail-roads, will hold its regular annual convention at Augusta, Georgia, on the 21st, 22d, and 23d days of May.

mantown railroad, near Wissahicon. A carpenter, attempting to jump from the train, fell and had one severed from his body. He died from the effects of

Intelligence from Oregon Territory states that Father Pandosy, a Catholic Missionary, was taken prisoner by Skloom, an Indian chief, who demanded for his ransom two white women and two hundred sacks of flour.

Hon. Edward Everett could not be present at the rail-road jubilee at Memphis on the 1st of May, in conse-quence of a previous engagement to deliver his oration on Washington on that day at Detroit, Michigan.

About 250 designs have been sent in by British and eign architects for the new government offices. The de-signs will be exhibited to the public early in May in West-minster Hall, and will remain there about a month.

The Petersburg (Va.) Express has been informed that he chinch-bug campaign has fairly begun in Amelia an The New York Journal of Commerce states that of

aturday morning ice was seen at various places in West hester county, and of course in other places of the same The Tioga (Pa.) Democrat states that the Mansfield continuty has been burned to the ground. The estimated orth of the building is \$20,000, upon which there is an assurance of \$12,000.

The barque Willard, Mitchell, from Newport, England, arrived at Norfolk on Wednesday, with railroad the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad.

From our Alabama exchanges we learn that the where rop of that State has been materially injured, if not en

The Louisville and Cincinnati Mail Company have suf-ered a loss of \$1,500 by the defalcation of Charles Vos burg, who has been in their employ for several years The coldness of the month of April is also astonishin the people of Havana. The Diario attributes the coweather partially to the comet.

The Lewisburg Era says that a panther was killed on the 30th ult. in the Little Levels, Pocahontas county, Vir-ginia, by Messrs. William L. McNeil and Samuel Auld-bridge. It measured seven feet from tip to tip.

The Jersey City Telegraph says that the tunnel through

A telegraphic despatch announces that there was heavy freshet in the Schuylkill river on the 4th instan A canal boat was swept over the dam at Fairmount at three men were drowned.

The third annual fair of the Wool Growers' Ass tion of Western New York is advertised to be held a Penn Yan on the 20th, 21st, and 22d days of May, prox-imo. Over \$600 are offered in premiums, ranging from \$50 for the best fine-wooled buck to \$5 for the third-best

Mayor Vaux, of Philadelphia, on Monday morning, received a letter from the American consul at Montreal is forming him that a pocket-book containing several thot sand dollars in American bank paper had been found it the street in that city. It is supposed that the mone was lost by an American who was passing through Mortreal, and the finder is desirous that it should be restored in the content of the content

LOCAL NEWS.

COURT OF CLAIMS YESTERDAY.-Algernon S. Sullivan, sq., of New York, was appointed a commissioner of the

Adverse opinions were delivered by Judge Blackford in the case of King, administrator of John Manderville; by Judge Scarburg, in the case of Michael Musy and Andre Gatten; by Judge Blackford, in the case of Joshua R. Jewett; by Judge Scarburg, in the case of Francis Picard, administrator, No. 1; by Judge Blackford, in the case of Augustin Demers, administrator; by Judge Scarburg, ir the case of Francis Picard, administrator, No. 2; by Judge Blackford, in the case of King, administrator of Greer; by Judge Scarburg, in the case of S. T. Phillips, admin-istrator of Jonathan Porter Felt, deceased.

The court adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning

THE NATIONAL MUSICAL ASSOCIATION. - We continue eport of the convention of this association from the Evo ing Star:

"The evening session was, owing to some disarrangement of the gas metre, rather a dark time but the exercises were most interesting, and the learned professor enlivened the practice by singing several ballads in a mega tasteful and pleasing style, which contributed largely to the pleasure and instruction of the numerous audience.

"This morning the session commenced at 9½ o'clock, and the exercises were pretty much of the same character as last night. Mr. Root gave examples of musical style, and the session was one of much usefulness to church-singers, as showing the distinction between hymns of worship and songs of supplication, exaltation, etc., and as corrective of the sing-song style into which our church choirs are so apt to fall."

THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—The Medical Association of the District of Columbia held their semi-annual meeting at the Washington Infirmary yesterday afternoon. The principal business trasacted was the election of new officers, as follows : Dr. Wm. Jones, president ; Dr. Joshua Riley, vice president; Dr. James E. Morgan, treasurer; Dr. D. R. Hagner, secretary; and Drs. Miller, Young, Dr. D. R. Hagner, secretary; and Drs. Miller, Louis, Burrows, Smoot, and Lieberman, counsellors. The asso-ciation also introduced, and discussed to some extent, the subject of the registry of births, marriages, and deaths, as subject of the registry of births, marriages, and deaths, as practised in some other cities. They also appointed a meeting to take place next Saturday, at 8 o'clock, p. m., at the same place, for the establishment, or rather revivification, of a "Pathological Society," the object of which

THE NATIONAL HOTHL DISEASE.—The meeting of me chants last night at the corner of 10th street and Pennsylva nia avenue was not as largely attended as it was expected that it would be. Samuel Bacon, esq., occupied th chair. After considerable discussion, a committee, consisting of Messus. James B. Dodson, S. P. Franklin, and

W. Wall, was appointed to draught resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and to have them published in the city papers. We do not think that the meeting will be productive

of good, because no energetic measures have been taken to further probe this matter, and the public mind, we most thorough and searching investigation.

ORDWAY'S ÆGLIANS performed again last evening to rowded house, and our citizens were reassured by the entire performance that the previous reputation of this tal-ented company was well sustained, and reflected great credit on the popular composer and manager, Mr. Ordway, who, our citizens are well aware, has written some of the most favorite pieces of the day, amongst which are Twinkling Stars, Home Delights, Moss Grown Dell, Silvery Midnight Moon, &c. It would be useless to partienlarize any individual member of the company, for they are all par excellence. They give their third concert this

Angest for Rior.—Yesterday afternoon Officer Keese while riding in his buggy near Mr. Cunningham's place in the first ward, came across four men apparently under the influence of liquor, who were throwing stones. Calling to his assistance Officer Daw, they succeeded in arrest-ing two of the party, named J. Parris and Dennis Magee, who were taken before Justice Drury, and held to bail in the sum of \$300 each. The other two succeeded in es caping—one of them by "taking water" and crossing the Potomac, leaving behind him a coat, the pockets of which were literally full of rocks, which Officer Keese brought o town as a trophy of his chase.

shine, and almost the first sound we heard on coming forth was, "Oh, Susannah, don't you cry for me," ground out by a surviving organ-grinder. The city presented an exceedingly cheerful appearance, and our citi-zens again dispensed with their overcoats and umbrellas, overshoes and damp garments. A promenade on the avenue in the evening was a delightful treat, and we were glad to see so large a number of our beaus and belies enjoying it. If this evening should be as bland and beau-tiful, we predict that there will be a large attendance at the Capitol grounds at the opening concert of the s

THE POTOMAC FISHERIES.—The Alexandria Gazette

"The proprietors of some of the lower landings on Potomac have already 'cut out,' and we learn that others are preparing to bring their operations to a close at an early day. The season has been a very unprofitable one, and had the prices not been so high, the losses would have been general and heavy; as it is, many will lose

THE BELGIAN PAVEMENT.—We learn that Charles W Boteler, jr., is one of the contractors with the Interior Department for laying the experimental Belgian pavement on Pennsylvania avenue across Seventh street. The work will probably commence next week, when skilled work nen will arrive from New York, where it is extensively and successfully in use. Many of the granite blocks are already on the ground.

MAY BALL .- Professor Munder's May festival came off or fonday night, and within the walls of the Assembly Rooms there was a large and gay company of ladies and gentle men, who, we are assured, were highly pleased with them elves and with everything that had been done for their entertainment, notwithstanding the disagreeableness of the

THE CHECKY COURT.—No business of public interest ha een transacted in this court this week. The jury were finally discharged on Monday, and on yesterday adjourned until Tuesday, the 19th inst.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Kangaroo. New York, May 5-7, p. m.—The steamer Kangare below, but brings no later European dates.

ISPECIAL DESPAYOR. PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—The democratic ticket at ou

city election has been elected by an increased majority but a small vote has been polled. There was no excite

Market.

New York, May 5.—Cotton is heavy—sales of 1,000 bales; prices have declined; Orieans middling, 14½ cents; uplands, 14 cents. Flour is firmer—sales of 15,000 barrels; State, \$6 05 a \$6 20; Ohio, \$6 80 a \$7 10; southern, \$7 a \$7 50. Wheat is firm—sales of 7,000 bushels; white, \$1 83; red, \$1 62½. Corn is buoyant—sales of 25,000 bushels; mixed, \$2 cents. Pork is higher—mess, \$23 40 a \$23 50. Beef is steady—Chicago repacked, \$16 25. Lard is quiet at 14½ cents. Whiskey is a trifle higher—Ohio, 28½ cents. Coffee is firm—Rio, 10 a 11½ cents. Sugar is steady at 9½ a 1½ cents of Cuba Muscovado. Spirits turpentine is tending upwards—sales at 49 cents. Rosin is steady—common, \$1 85 a \$1 95. Rice is quiet at 4¼ a 5½ cents. Freights are firmer.

In this city, on the Lit Instant, JAMES ECCHANAN, infant son of Thomas and Harmoura Macker, agod 17 days.

At Martinaburg, Berkeley county, Virginia, on Saturday, the 2d inst., in the 14th year of her ago, FLARENCE, FORREST BOARMAN, daughter of Captain Charles Boarman, of the United States navy.

The regular monthly meeting of the National wednesday evening, May 6.

May 6

THIRD WARD.-A meeting of the voters of Third Ward opposed to know nothing isn will be held in "Combe's "Feuny) trains avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, on Wednescening, May 6th, at 8 octock, to nominate candidates for the is of ablormen and common council, and to appoint delegates to convention to nominate candidates for register, collector, and eyer. A fall attendance of the voters of the ward is carnettly

COLLECTOR OF TAXES. James F. Haliday

The name of our fellow-citizen, Nicholas Cal-lau, is respectfully submitted to the municipal convention and the votors of the city as a gentleman possessing every necessary capacity to fill the office of tax collector.

Ap 25;

VERY EXTENSIVE SALE of Valuable Building lots in "Frinting Office" Square.—On Monday afternoon, May 4th, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, I shall sell afty-eight valuable build-ing lots in square No. 624, situated as follows: Twenty six lots fronting 24 feet each on north G, between north Cap-ited street and First street west, and running back 175 feet 3 inches to a 35 feet also.

Twenty-six lots fronting 24 feet each on north G, between north Cap-tiol street and First street west, and running back 175 feet 3 inches to a 30-feet alley.

Sixteen lots fronting about 23 feet on First street west, between G and H streets north, and running back 130 feet 4 inches to a 20 feet

and H streets north, and running back 130 feet 4 inches to a 20 feet alloy.

Sateen lots fronting 24 feet each on north H street, between First street west and north Cupitol street, and running back 175 feet 3 inches to a 30-feet alley.

This valuable square has been recently subdivided, forming the above-described valuable lots. The H and First streets fronts have been graded and paved, and the whole has been surrounded with beautiful slade trees, securely boxed; and the sale offers rare inducements to persons desirous of securing property in that rapidly-improving part of the city.

The extensive government printing office recently erected on the northeast corner of this square affords constant employment to about five hundred persons; and to induce immediate building, with a view of affording accommodations to those who wish to reside in that locality, the owners will make a discount of five per cent, on the purchase money to any purchaser who will erect a dwelling to cost not less than \$800 within one year from the day of sale.

Terms: 25 per cent, of the purchase money in cash; the residue in annual payments of 20 per cent, each, until the whole is paid for; the deferred payments to bear interest, secured by a deed of trust on the property.

Plats of the property will be exhibited at the sale.

Ap 25-4 Ap 29—4

Despring The above sale is postponed in consequence of the rain until Thursday afternoon, May 7, same bour and place.

J. C. McGURR,

OFFICIAL.

Transcriv Department,
March 12, 1857.

Notice is hereby given to heighers of stock of the loans of the United States, that this department will purchase the same until the lat day of June next, unleas the sum of \$1,500,000 shall be previously obtained, and will pay, in addition to the interest accrued from the date of the last semi-annual dividend of interest thereon, together with one day's additional interest for the money to reach the vender, the following rates of premium on said stocks:

additional interest for the money to rates of premium on said stocks:

For the stock of 1842, a premium of 10 per cent.

For the stock of 1847 and 1848, a premium of 16 per cent; and for the stock of 1850, commonly called Texas Indemnity Stock, a premium the stock of 1850, commonly called Texas Indemnity Stock, a premium

the stock of 1850, commonly called Texas Indemnity Stock, a premium of 6 per cent.
Certificates of stock transmitted to the department, under this notice, must be assigned to the United States, by the party duly entitled to receive the proceeds.
Payment for the stocks so assigned and transmitted will be made by drafts on the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, at the option of the parties entitled to receive the money, which should be expressed in the letters accompanying the certificates.

HOWELL COBB,

HOWELL COBB. Mar 13—dtlstJuneif

Celebration of the First Settlement of Vir-

Celebration of the First Settlement of Virginia.

THE Jamestown Society of Washington, in conjunction with citizens and military companies of Virginia, will celebrate the fifth semi-centennial anniversary of the first settlement of Virginia at Jamestown, on the 13th day of May, 1857.

The anniversary address will be pronounced by ex-President Tyler, and an ode suited to the occasion will be delivered by James Banon Hope, e.g..

The Society have chartered the steamer Powhatan; which will leave Washington at 6 o'cleck on Monday evening, the 11th inst; Alexandria at 5½; arriving at 61d Point Comfort early the next day, where an opportunity will be afforded the company to visit the numerous objects of interest there; thence proceed to Norfolk, where the residue of the day will be spent, leaving in time to reach Jamestown early on Wednesday morning, where suitable ceremonies will be observed, and return to Washington on Thursday afternoon.

Arrangements are in progress which, it is anticipated, will secure the attendance of a very-large concourse of the people of Virginia upon this interesting occasion.

Committee of Arrangements.

P. R. Fendall, president.
John T. Towers, treasurer.
C. W. C. Dannington, cor. sec.
William Towers.
Thos. Lampkin.

Thos. J. J. Galt. Ap-Tickets can be procured of either of the committee; or at the stores of W. F. Bayly, Taylor & Maury, Ifinton & Peal, and Jos. Shilington, Washington; and at the offices of the Alexandria Gazette and Virginia Sentinel, Alexandria. May 2—coul4t

HEADQUARTERS VOLUNTEERS, 1st REO'T 30 Bing. M. D. C., Washington, May 4; 1857.

The Brigadier General having, as required by law, appointed to hour of ten o'clock, a. m., on the fourth Monday, being the 25th day, of this month as the time, and the usual parade ground at the city Hall as the place, of muster for the exercise and inspection of this year, the companies composing the battalions of this regiment will assemble at the said time and place, according to law. The officers of the regiment will, therefore, according to their rank and position, give the proper notices to their respective commands, and appear with them on parade, as above directed.

By order of Colonel Hickey:

Carusi's Saloon.

CARUSI has the honor to inform his friends will take place on

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 7, 1857. their name and address at Mr. J. Richard Crockwell's, next to the Kirk-wood House, or at the Saloon.

Weber's Band has been engaged for the occasion, and will perform all the pieces which drew so much attention at the Inaugural Hall May 5—43:

By J. C. McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

ALUABLE BUILDING LOTS AT PUBLIC
sale. Under direction of Hon. David Stewart, of Baltimore, as
attorney, in fact, of the devisee of Miss Eleanor, Invideou, late of Baltimore, I will offer air public auction, on the respective premises, on
Wednesday, May 6th, at 5½ o'clock, the following lots of ground, in
the order in which they are named, viz.

Lot. No. 7, in Davidson's subdivision of square No. 211, fronting 27
feet 10 inches on 15th street west, between north L and M streets,
running back 117 feet 6 inches to a 20-feet alley, containing 3,270½
quare feet.

feet 10 inches on 15th street west, between north L and M streets, running back 117 feet 6 inches to a 20-feet alley, containing 3,270% square feet.

Lot No. 34, same square, from 36 feet 10 inches on 15th street, between L and M streets, running back 210 feet 6 inches to a 30-feet alley, and containing 6,490 square feet.

Lot No. 72, 82, 39, and 39, in Davidson's subdivisien of square No. 367, fronting 26 feet oach on 16th street west, at the corner of north O street, and running back 216 feet to a 30-feet alley, and centualsing each 3,129 square feet.

Also, to No. 33, in Davidson's subdivision of square No. 340, fronting 25 feet 9 inches on 9th street west, between north M and N streets, and running back 22 feet to a 15-feet alley, and containing 2,509 square feet of ground.

These tots are all beautifully located, and the sale offers great independent to persons who desire fine building sites.

Terms of sale: One fourth of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and the residue in three equal instalments at six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest, to be secured by approved noise.

On the purchaser's failure to comply with the terms of sale within ten days after gale, the property with be record at his risk and cost.

These lots will be sold without reserve.

For title, which is indisputable, reference may be made to W. S. Cox, of Georgeovan.

JAS. C. McGUIRS.

Auction.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN Table Cutlery, Al-bata Forks, Spoons, &c.—We offer a large assortment of fogers is, Harrison's, and other approved English as well as American table cutlery.

May 5—3t 324 Pa. ayenue, between 9th and 10th street Ordway's Ethiopian Melanges for the People.

ODD FELLOWS HALL FOR FIVE NIGHTS ONLY, COMMENCING THE original Ordway's Æolians, under the management of JOHN P. ORIWAY—
From Ordway Hall, Boston, (where they have performed for the past eight years.) will, during the enlargement and beautifying of their hall, vielt the principal southern and wostern cities, and give five concerts in Washington, commencing as above, introducing new Ethiopian melodies, burlesques, comique, operating gens, representations of southern darkies' life, and selections from popular pieces. See small buth.

Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7—to commence at 14 before 8 May 1—7t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE—We open to day our spring supply of very elegant Gold watches, rich jewelry Page sulver and plated ware Athata forks, spoons, &c.

The above assortment, embracing everything new and elegent aur line, is by far the largest and best selected ever offeres to o automers.

324 Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th sts.

J. MIDDLETON, Ice dealer, office and depo

WILLARD'S HOTEL.-J. C. & H. A. Willard